

Recycler performance: status and outlook

Martin Hu
Recycler Department

Some apparent problems

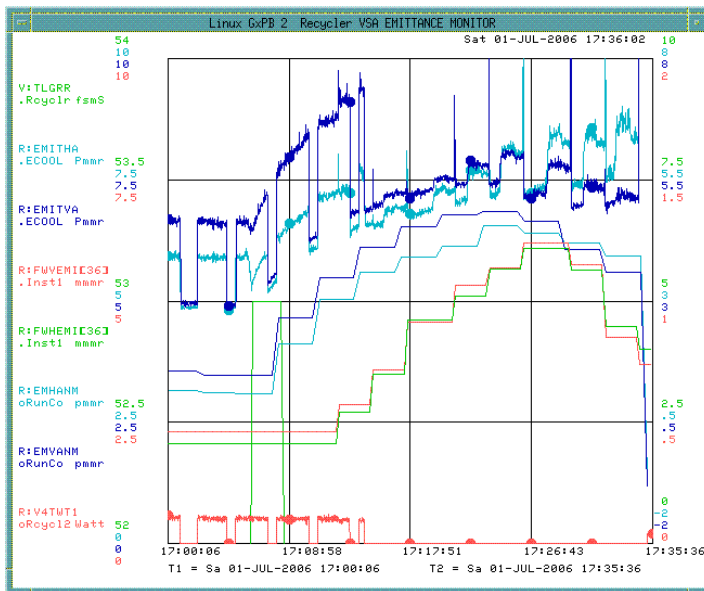
- Transverse emittance growth during mining/extraction ($>100\%$)
- Longitudinal emittance dilution during RF manipulation ($\sim 15\%$)
- Uneven bunch intensity due to RF distortion (Up to 100%)

Transverse emittance

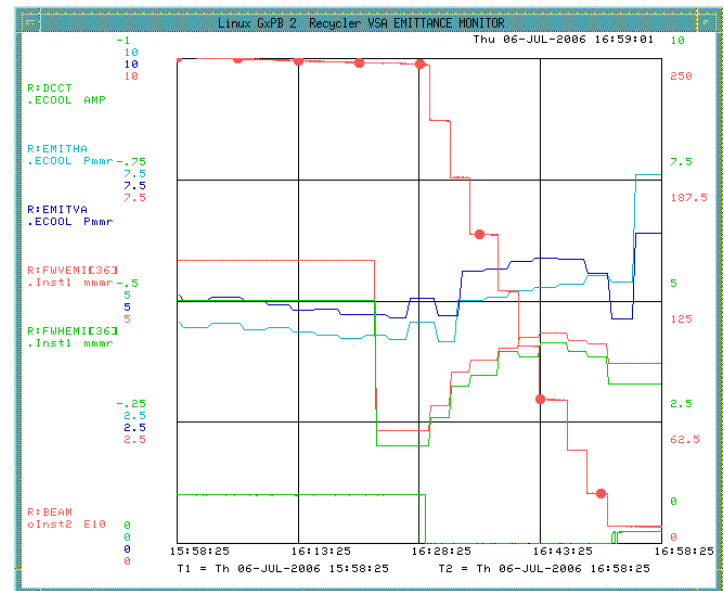
- Transverse emittances grow after momentum mining RF appears
- Only happens with pbars cooled by electron beam and stochastic cooling
- Only happens when there is high density
- Factors of 2~3 increase for worst cases
- Average impact on luminosity: 6 ~ 10%
- We have not totally understood the cause due to operational constraints
- Solutions:
 - Speed up momentum mining
 - Do not use momentum mining
 - Change tunes
 - Remove electron beam during mining/extraction?

Transverse emittances during extractions

Store 4807



Store 4815



Longitudinal emittance dilution during RF manipulation

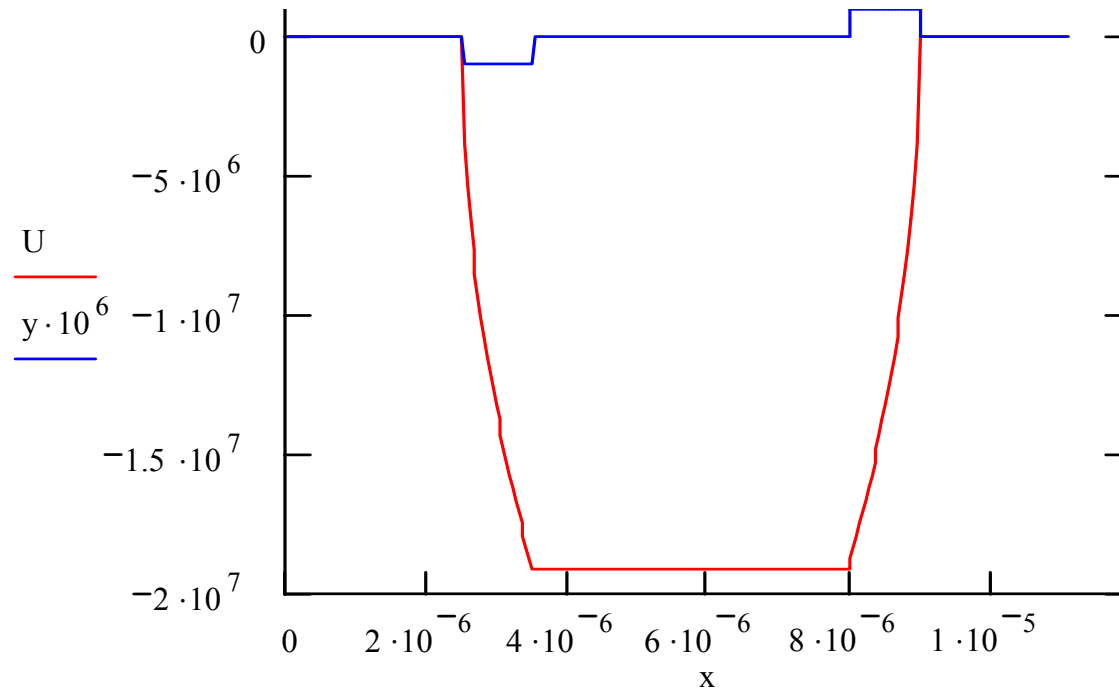
- From stretching a barrier bucket containing cold beam
- Due to very slow synchrotron frequency of particles in a barrier and finite speed of manipulation
 - Solution: change extraction algorithm to raise synchrotron frequencies
 - Bucket “accordionation”
 - “Strip mining”

Bunch unevenness in extraction with momentum mining

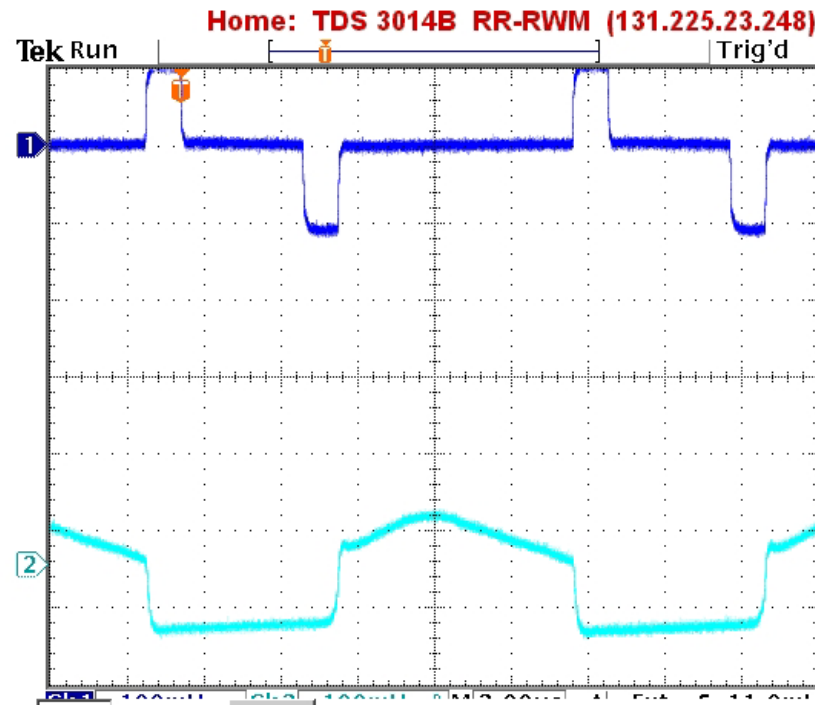
- Caused by potential well distortion
- Causes large variation in bunch intensity and numbers of pbars per transfer
- Proof based on cavity fan back voltage
- Made more apparent by small momentum spread
- Can cause stability problems
- Solution:
 - Feedback correction
 - In progress by Instrumentation/Recycler
 - Fast response compared to speed of RF manipulation
 - Takes care of beam loading automatically

Ideal barrier bucket

$$\Delta E_b(\tau) = -\sqrt{\frac{2\beta^2 E_0}{|\eta|T_0}} \left| \int eV(\tau) d\tau \right|$$

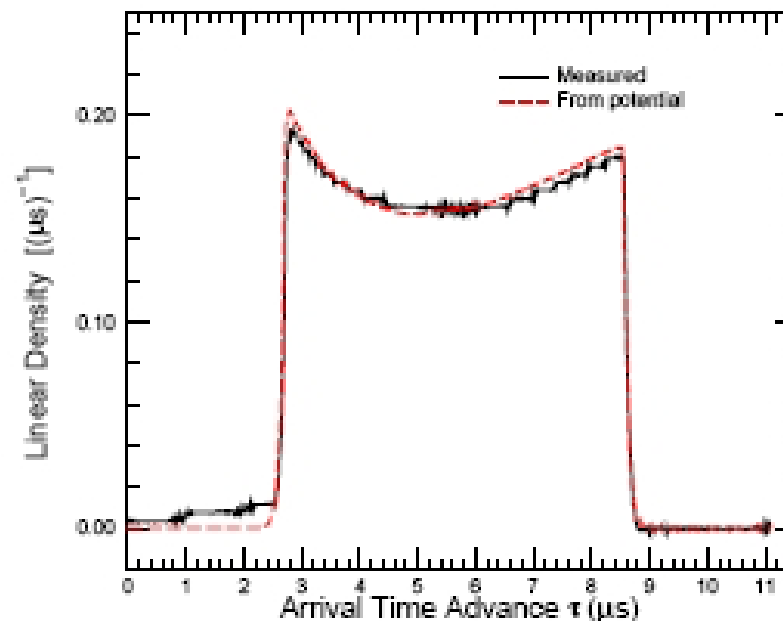


RF bucket distortion

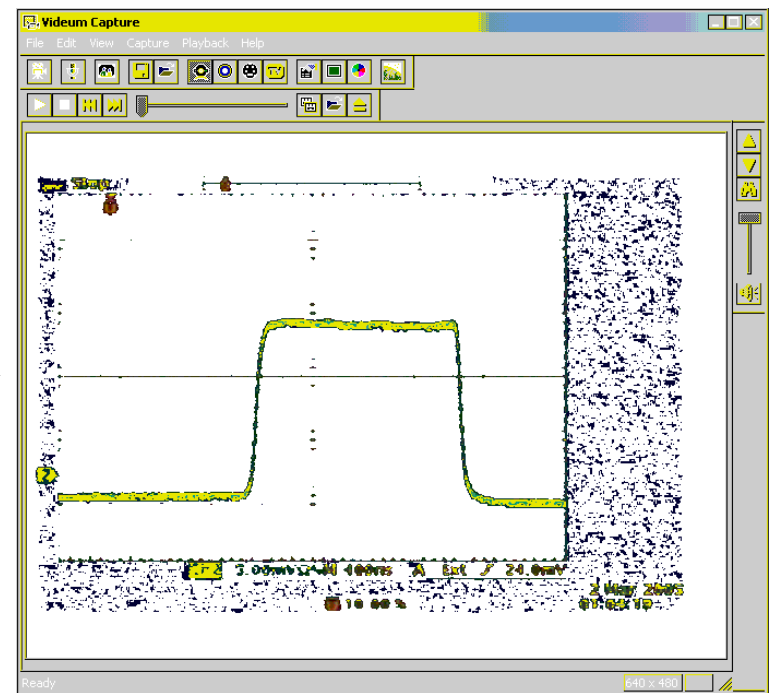
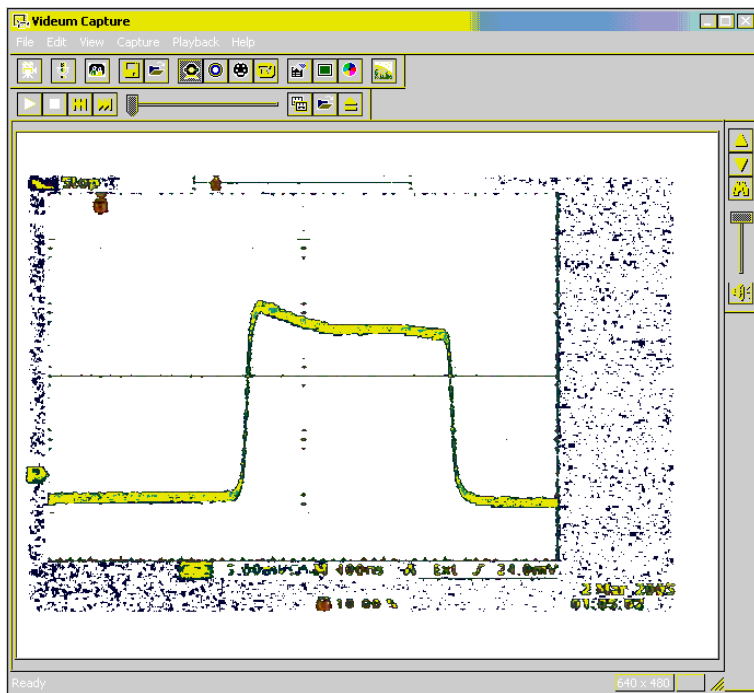


$\int V dt$ vs. RWM beam intensity

Figure 3: (Color) Beam profile computed from the rf fan-back voltage V_{eff} (red) agrees very well with the measured beam profile (shown in black).



Example of a feedback correction



Automatic fast correction

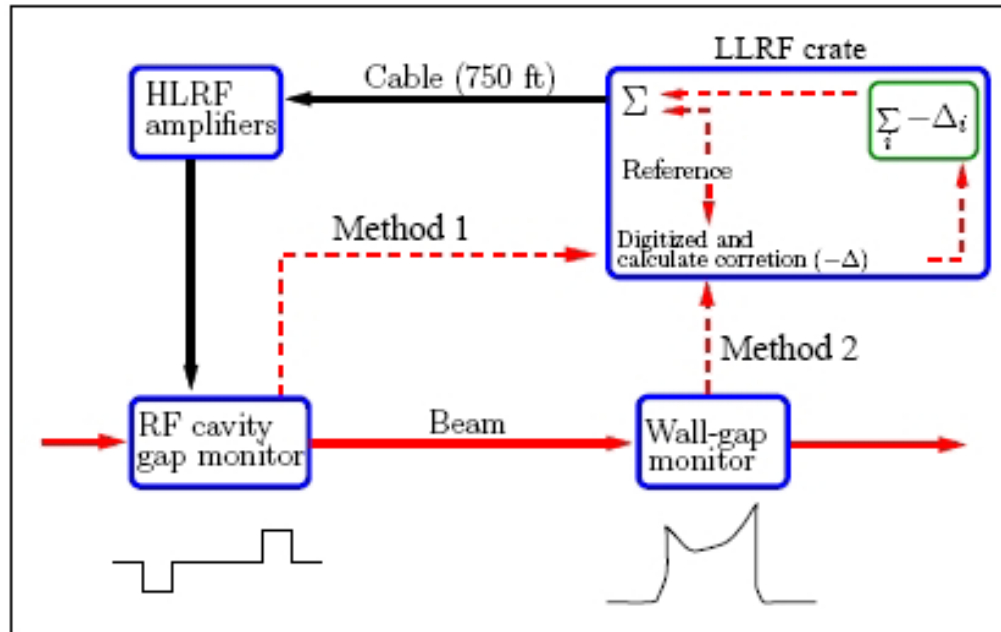


Figure 4: (Color) Block diagram showing correction to the beam profile unevenness through feedback. The rf fan-back gap voltage (Method 1) or the beam profile picked up by the wall-gap monitor (Method 2) is digitized, processed, compared with the reference, converted to suitable voltage table, and feedback to the LLRF.

Conclusion

- We should be able to further improve the Recycler performance
- Transverse growth during momentum mining is the least understood
- Need to coordinate more non-destructive studies
- RF feedback looks hopeful; may be operational in a few months